

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council



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## State Federation Official Makes Strong Appeal in Behalf of Low-Wage Group

Ripping away unceremoniously all legal red tape of evidence, Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor demanded 65 cents as the very lowest hourly rate for all women and minor fruit and vegetable cannery workers, and condemned as vicious the Industrial Welfare Commission's present ruling of requiring that only 50 per cent of the women and minor wage earners in this industry be guaranteed a minimum wage of 33 1/3 cents per hour, when he testified at the Canning and Preserving Wage Board hearing on April 9, in San Francisco.

### Takes Emphatic Stand

Asked for reasons why he thought that 65 cents an hour should be the minimum wage granted to these hard-working women and minors, Vandeleur stated: "I am well acquainted with what it costs me to live, and I don't see any difference between a cannery worker and myself as far as the right to a decent standard of living goes."

At another time, under cross-examination by Paul St. Sure of the California Processors and Growers Inc., who injected the war issue into the hearing, the Federation official declared: "Labor is doing more than the employers to win this war, and that is obvious to all."

When St. Sure replied that he would like to give Vandeleur a flag to wave, the secretary of the Federation retorted: "If you can wave the flag around in this hearing five times, I am entitled to do it at least once!"

### Brief Filed in Behalf of Workers

A 61-page brief was submitted by the State Federation of Labor before the Wage Board, which was appointed by the Industrial Welfare Commission of California. This brief urged seventeen recommendations to amend the present wage order, covering wages, hours and working conditions for women and minors in the canning and preserving industries. Supplementing this brief were dozens of witnesses from the fruit and vegetable canning unions as well as the fish cannery unions.

The hearings started April 9, at the State Building in San Francisco, continued all of the next day, and were adjourned to reconvene yesterday (Thursday), at 9:30 a. m., it being anticipated two days would be required for further testimony.

### Evidence Against Present System

Carefully prepared and damaging evidence was delivered against the most abusive feature of the present wage order—the 50-50 minimum wage guarantee, auditing of which is paid for by the employers. Under this system only 50 per cent of the employees in any cannery are entitled to receive the wage minimum of 33 1/3 cents per hour. In other words, the auditor for the Industrial Welfare Commission checks the company's payroll, and if 50 per cent of the employees have not received the minimum wage, then a "make-up" rate is allowed to the workers to bring the average up to the desired level. Not only does this system allow for many abuses and discriminations, but it affords the employers an excellent chance to manipulate the piece-work rates so that they are kept at a minimum level, the Federation declares. In principle, as well as legally, it is ex-

(Continued on Page Two)

## Labor Will Present Its Case Over a Nation-Wide Broadcast, Weekly, Beginning Tomorrow Night

"LABOR FOR VICTORY," a new nation-wide radio program through which the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations propose to tell how the man in overalls is helping America win the war, will go on the air for the first time TOMORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, April 18.

The "Labor for Victory" program will be carried over the Red network of the National Broadcasting Company every Saturday night hereafter at the same time—10:15 to 10:30 p. m., E.W.T., which will be 7:15 to 7:30 Pacific Coast time, and will be heard in San Francisco over Station KPO.

This is the first time either of the national labor organizations has had the opportunity of presenting its case to the public over a regular radio program.

The A.F.L. and the C.I.O. are co-operating closely in a joint effort to make these programs as interesting, informative and constructive as possible. However, each will have its own program, alternating from one Saturday to the next.

The radio time is being made available to both labor organizations by NBC as a public service.

### Labor's "Fireside Chat"

President William Green commented: "Through this program, labor hopes to be able to have a fireside chat with the people of America each week. We want to tell them what the workers of America are doing in the victory production program to speed America's triumph. We feel confident that the American people will be justly proud of their production soldiers when they learn the true story. Just as the A.F.L. is co-operating with the C.I.O. on the industrial front to promote 'all out' war production, regardless of other considerations, so we are working hand-in-hand with the C.I.O. in this radio program to spread the true story about labor's participation in the nation's war effort."

### Promote the War Effort

President Philip Murray said: "The Congress of Industrial Organizations will use this opportunity of a regular radio program for the major purpose of promoting the war effort. It will bring before the public the message of labor and its activities for 'all out' war production. We are most happy to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor in this undertaking and most assuredly will not allow any narrow or partisan considerations to interfere with this presentation of American labor's united and joint efforts for victory."

### Be Sure to Listen

Keep these facts in mind with regard to labor's new radio program and tell your friends all about it:

*The Name*—"Labor For Victory."

*The Station*—Your local outlet of the N.B.C. Red Network (KPO in San Francisco).

*The Night*—Every Saturday Night.

*The Time*—From 7:15 to 7:30 p. m., Pacific Coast Time.

The first program, to be conducted by the A.F.L., will go on the air *Tomorrow (Saturday) Night*, April 18. Don't miss it. Get your friends to listen in, too.

In a joint statement, Green and Murray said: "We are grateful to the National Broadcasting Company for its patriotic and broad-minded attitude in giving to the millions of organized American wage earners this opportunity to express their viewpoint each week on the air, along with the business and industrial interests that already are represented in the field of national broadcasting."

The "Labor for Victory" program will feature current news commentary, interspersed with interviews with outstanding national and labor figures and with workers from the war production front. The object will be to present the facts in dramatic and realistic fashion.

The program will be conducted for the A.F.L. by its publicity director, Philip Pearl, and for the C.I.O. by its publicity director, Len DeCaux.

## President Roosevelt Speaks for "Over 40" Workers

President Roosevelt has proclaimed the week beginning May 3 as "National Employment Week." He urged its observance by organizations and individuals "to the end that our unemployed men and women over 40 may be given the opportunity to take their place in, and add their efforts to, the war production program of the country."

For such workers, the President declared, there is a place in jobs for which they already are fitted and a place for them in job-training courses designed to increase the skills of the nation's manpower.

In urging this step be taken by employers he said

they should do so not only from patriotic motives but on the basis of sound business judgment, for these persons have qualifications which younger persons lack, and "work experience, stability and responsibility are assets we cannot afford to waste in this crisis."

### TO TRAIN 40,000 ELECTRICIANS

The Navy announced in Washington, last Monday, that it plans to train, in privately operated schools, more than 40,000 enlisted men annually in elementary electricity, radio work and visual signalling.



## Labor Foes in Congress Continue Vicious Attack

Labor's foes were floored for a count of nine in the United States Senate when only four Senators stood up in support of a measure to abolish the 40-hour week, overtime and the closed shop.

Senator O'Daniel of Texas, who is known in his own bailiwick as "Pass the Biscuits Pappy," was the fall guy in the Senate anti-labor flop. He tried to pass the biscuits to profit-rich employers.

The upper house was considering the Murray "Small Business" bill when O'Daniel tried to attach to it a rider just as vicious as the Smith-Vinson bill, now pending before the House naval affairs committee.

When it came to a test vote only three other Senators—Connally of Texas, Byrd of Virginia, and Doxey of Mississippi—joined him in supporting the rider. Significantly, the O'Daniel hatchet squad was made up exclusively of Senators from the Southern States.

### File a Protest Now

However, labor's enemies refused to concede defeat and began marshalling their forces for renewed assaults on working standards after the Easter recess, which ends next Monday.

Members of organized labor and their friends who have not already done so should write or telegraph their senators and congressman protesting against anti-labor legislation. Various methods can be adopted by the reactionary group in Congress, including introduction of new bills or by amending those already presented and now pending before committees or being in a parliamentary position that they may be pulled up for consideration. Labor's enemies have been tireless in their drive for restrictive legislation on the rights of the workers. Labor must protect these rights. Communicate with your representatives in Congress!

### Attack on Wagner Act

In addition to the measures which have been introduced at Washington, and the wide publicity being accorded them in the daily press, it has been noted also that editorials have been appearing in the past two weeks in certain newspapers advocating repeal of the Wagner Act, or attacking various features of that measure. While such attacks are not

new in the history of the Act, the strategy of the anti-labor group recently has been directed against the 40-hour week and for other restrictive measures through which it was hoped to hamstring labor under the guise of the war emergency. These attacks have been challenged, and defeated, by labor in recent weeks. It is evident, however, that the big interests do not intend to halt their drive until every means at their command has been brought into play, and the newest attack on the Wagner Act evidently is just another harassing move.

### No Holds Are Barred

The bills now pending in Congress have a wide range—from outlawing the closed shop to the limitation of the amount of dues and initiation fees which may be collected by labor organizations. One of the latter kind indicates that its author gave no consideration whatever to the pension, mortuary and other benefits disbursed by many unions and the possibility of wrecking these features, not to mention the non-payment of such benefits (should the income be curtailed) for which the unions have obligated themselves. But the intention of the reactionary group appears to be to use every conceivable line of attack in the hope that at least some part of it may prove successful.

### Defeat Pepper's Move

Last week, Senator Pepper of Florida, and others attempted to tack on to an army appropriation bill amendments freezing wages and outlawing efforts of unions to organize workers on defense contracts. The amendments were ruled out of order, and the Senate shouted down a motion to suspend the rules. Sponsors of the amendments made no attempt to force a roll call.

### NEW TEXTILE PAY ORDER

Direct wage increases for 150,000 workers in the textile industry will become effective April 20, under a new wage order establishing the minimum wage in that industry at 40 cents per hour. Total employment in the industry is approximately 750,000, but all except 150,000 already are earning 40 cents or more per hour. The wage order is the third for the textile industry adopted since the Fair Labor Standards Act became effective in October, 1938. The industry, as defined in the wage order, includes all textiles except knitted and woolen goods.

Turn waste into wages, and junk into jobs, in the Salvation Army Salvage drive. Phone Sutter 3518 and a truck will call.

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Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President  
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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## State Federation Officials Appeal at Wage Hearing

(Continued from Page One)

tremely doubtful if any minimum wage order is valid that guarantees a minimum wage for only 50 per cent of the employees instead of for every woman and minor worker.

### Additional Recommendations

Vandeleur and other witnesses pointed out how such a system can lend itself to collusion between the employers and the auditors, and recommended its abolition. Some of the other demands urged by the Federation were: (1) Daily computation of pay on an hourly basis. (2) A guaranteed minimum wage for all women and minors of 65 cents per hour, whether the basis for determining said payment is piece, hour, or week work. (3) That no male or female minors under the age of 18 shall be permitted to work more than eight hours in any one day, five days in any one week, forty hours in any one week, nor between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. (4) High overtime rates to discourage the working of these women overtime.

### Organization Is the Solution

Other demands cover every phase of protecting these workers, including rest periods and the payment by the company for the uniforms and tools used by employees.

Vandeleur declared that the State Federation of Labor was not interested in this matter directly, but that since a number of these unfortunate workers did not see the benefit of organization, and of that being the solution to their problem, then organized labor is interested in seeing that a real maintenance wage level is established for them. "The solution of the problem," he stated, "is through organization into unions," and he pointed to the fish cannery field where the industry is 100 per cent organized.

## Union to Consider Changes In Local Milk Distribution

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 has called a special meeting for tonight (Friday) at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Temple, to consider changes in the method of milk distribution in San Francisco which have been proposed by the State Department of Agriculture.

A representative of the Bureau of Markets will be present to discuss the proposed changes with the membership.

The union representatives have expressed themselves as being willing to co-operate in every way in the effort to conserve rubber and other vital commodities. However, they feel that any drastic change which will result in a serious dislocation of labor should be adopted only after careful consideration by all persons concerned.

In many instances where industry and labor representatives have co-operated on the matter of effecting changes in methods of operation, a mutually satisfactory solution has resulted.

### BRITAIN LIMITS MEAL PRICES

The British government decided this week to limit the price of meals served in hotels and restaurants to curb "black" marketing and purchases by expensive clubs and hotels.

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## War Production Campaign of San Francisco Labor

The joint war production campaign of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions in San Francisco swung into high gear this week, setting the pace for labor throughout the United States.

The Unity for Victory Committee, co-chaired by President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council and Secretary George Wilson of the Industrial Union Council, opened a War Production Publicity Division in Room 1710 of Central Tower, at 703 Market street.

At the same time, the production committee of the joint organization presented to the War Production Board here a plan for co-ordinating training and hiring of war industry workers throughout the Bay region.

### Propose Labor Supply Board

Under the plan, management and labor would each contribute four representatives to a master labor supply board, and the Army, Navy, Selective Service and United States Employment Service would represent the Government. The Department of Labor would name the chairman. The group would exercise control over war industry training in the public schools and other public agencies, according to the "actual requirements of industry, based on careful estimates of need."

The present practice of "gate hiring" would be ended, and workers no longer would be required to fill out a different application at each plant. Instead, one central registration place would be utilized—preferably the United States Employment Service—and the workers hired through union halls according to terms of existing contracts.

### Joint Committee Members

The plan was devised by Ed Rainbow, president of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council (A.F.L.), Jack Byrnes, business agent of the Metal Production Workers' Union (A.F.L.), Paul Pinsky of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (C.I.O.), Frank Drum of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.), James Rickets, business agent of the Building Trades Council (A.F.L.), and other union representatives.

The plan was presented to the labor subcommittee of the War Production Board's area supply committee, and was taken under advisement, with indications it would pass on to the main group in about ten days.

### Headquarters Established

Charles Raudebaugh, a member of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.), was procured from a San Francisco newspaper by Shelley and Wilson to take over the job of handling public relations for the Unity for Victory Committee. His job will be to see that labor gets the credit for the job it is doing in war production. He asked that all union officers contact him as soon as possible to let the Unity for Victory Committee know what their individual unions are doing to speed war production and along lines of national defense. He will contact the unions also, but with all of the union groups in San Francisco it will require some time to make a

detailed check unless the officers give him the information. Telephone number of the War Production Publicity Division is Exbrook 5282. Raudebaugh's home number is South San Francisco 2153-M.

The Central Tower office also provides space for the secretary-treasurers of the Unity for Victory Committee—William McCabe, president of the Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Workers and Bartenders, and Mervyn Rathbone, secretary of the State Industrial Union Council.

### Reply to Admiral Land

One of the first press releases of the committee was a reply of Ed Rainbow to the reported statement of Admiral Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission in Washington that shipyard workers were loafing. Said Rainbow:

"I should like to hear all of Admiral Land's testimony, because the statements in the press would indicate there is considerable confusion about the work our boys actually are doing in the shipyards.

"Over at Richmond three days ago Henry Kaiser told the men they had set the fastest production pace in the history of American shipbuilding. And the Kaiser yards are no miracle yards so far as the boys in San Francisco are concerned.

"There was bound to be some confusion in an industry which has expanded in a year from 12,000 workers to 85,000 workers (as the shipbuilding industry in the Bay area has done), but it should be remembered that there is confusion on the other side, too; sometimes our men have been forced to stand helpless for lack of the necessary material and equipment.

### Unions Lead Way

"This is no time for calling each other names. We've got Hitler to fight, not each other. I think it is significant that the unions are leading the way by such organizations as the Unity for Victory Committee here in San Francisco, where the A.F.L., C.I.O., Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions are working as one unit for production.

"This morning a group of A.F.L. and C.I.O. men presented to the War Production Board a plan for getting management in with us and speeding up the entire program of training workers and sending them to their jobs. That's one big step to increase production further.

"This is a war of production. This is a time for a little more help all the way around, and a little less hell."

Rainbow pointed out that the shipyard unions in San Francisco have established rigid rules against loafing on the job, and that members who violate the rules, or who drink on the job, are subject to immediate dismissal by the union.

"The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness."—Bible.

## 150 Delegates at State Conference of Painters

A high mark was established by the California State Conference of Painters when approximately 150 delegates met in Bakersfield last Friday.

Following a series of prolonged deliberations in which every important phase of employer-employee relations was discussed, there resulted greater clarification and enlightenment on this important subject.

A resolution was passed which called upon all the painters' locals which are not affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor to do so at once. The resolution pointed out that when any local needed help, not only could and did the local call on the Federation but this assistance was given quickly and unselfishly.

Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor addressed the conference on Saturday and brought them a message of unconditional support from the Federation. All unions which had not sent in their contributions to the Federation for the Slave Bill 877 fight and for the "This, Our America" radio program were requested to do so at once.

"Jimmie" Blackburn, president of the California State Council of Painters, presided over the conference.

### PIONEER TEAMSTER PASSES

John Geary, 83 years of age, dean of Teamsters' Union No. 120 in St. Paul, and international vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers for 35 years, died at his home in that city March 29, after a lengthy illness. He aided in the organization of No. 120 forty-two years ago and had maintained a continuous membership. Two years ago 150 labor representatives of the city and state gave a testimonial dinner honoring Mr. Geary.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1942

## Blast Against Reactionaries

An editorial recently appeared in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, under the caption, "Should the 40-Hour Week Be Repealed?" After pointing out that "our Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Roosevelt, and his chief of production, Donald Nelson, are both vigorously opposed to tampering with the 40-hour week, and are supported in that position by substantially all their outstanding lieutenants," the *Post-Dispatch* says:

"The country must believe that in taking this position these gentlemen are actuated by the highest considerations of statesmanship.

"We must believe that they have weighed and reweighed all the factors involved in the current controversy and have become convinced that to upset the wage situation in the country at the present time would be to throw a monkey wrench into the production machinery."

Then the *Post-Dispatch*, which is one of the widely known daily publications of the Missouri metropolis, proceeds to blast one of the favorite arguments of the foes of labor, saying:

"It is argued, and very potently, that soldiers get only \$21 or \$30 a month, while our war plant workers receive, in some cases, more than \$100 a week.

"Now for the boys lying in the fox-holes of Bataan, or flying our bombers, or sailing our ships, all risking their very lives, no financial compensation is sufficient; \$21 a month isn't enough, nor would \$100 a week be enough.

"So, since we cannot place an adequate monetary value on the services of men facing the enemy, the argument is made that we should lower the wages of war workers.

"The soldiers and sailors, for the most part, are workers in civilian life, too; and it might be added that, in many cases, the \$100-a-week wages are being used to support the dependents of men in the armed services.

"The soldiers and sailors hope to come back after the war and resume their former jobs, or other jobs. Before the war they had enjoyed the privilege of the Wage-Hour law, of which overtime paid for extra hours is one. Would it, or would it not, be a contribution to their morale for them to discover that while they were away at war, the Wage-Hour law was broken down?

"After the last war there was much dissatisfaction among the men who returned to find that prohibition had been put over while they were away. What is prohibition compared with the prospect that this time when they return they will find a law which protected them from exploitation and poverty has been stricken from the statute books? What is prohibition compared with every man's deep desire to be guaranteed a living wage?

"Why is the laboring man the principal target for public concern and indignation as against the big-shot profiteers who are taking from the Government

vast sums that make \$100 a week look like small potatoes?"

In support of its position, the *Post-Dispatch* gives prominence to a letter from "a worker's wife," living in New York. She writes:

"My husband is employed in defense work in a shipyard; he is a union member and works overtime and, therefore, he comes squarely under all the recent criticism. Now, for his increase in pay, roughly one-third, he does the following:

"He works six or seven days a week, getting up, at the latest, at 5 a. m., sometimes at 3 or 4. (It takes him about an hour and a half in the subway, bus and ferry to get to work) and he returns anywhere from 7 to 10 p. m.—twice he has returned at 1 a. m., to be up again at 5!

"His life is completely taken up with working and sleeping. He works, as do the others, in rain, snow or cold; if they are wet, that is the way they stay all day, and there are no showers or locker rooms to get into dry clothes before returning. He has come home so exhausted that before he could bathe or eat, he has rested on the floor—not wanting to ruin a bed or chair by his grease and oil-smeared clothing.

"As to the increase in wages, it has been equally divided into savings and bonds; for we, like so many others, went through the last depression on almost literally a crust of bread, and no urgings or posters are needed to induce us to save for the future."

## Labor Will Broadcast

Labor has turned on its detractors, finally having come to the conclusion that no matter what its sacrifices, or the efforts it has put forth to forward the cause of the nation in the emergency, it will be subject to continued attack. And it is going to use one of its enemies' own weapons. The announcement elsewhere in this issue of the nation-wide radio program sponsored jointly by the A.F.L. and C.I.O. is being hailed thus early with public approval, and the action decided upon is most timely.

In addition, the American Federation of Labor recently took full-page advertisements in the New York *Times* and Washington *Post*, and in newspapers in Oklahoma City and Dallas, the latter two cities being located in an area where the propaganda campaign against labor amounted to hysteria.

The statement that was published was signed as follows: "This advertisement is paid for by the five million members of the American Federation of Labor. They are forced to go to this expense to bring the truth to the American people because a large percentage of the newspapers in America do not print the truth about labor in their news and editorial columns."

The American Federation of Labor publicity department, following appearance of the advertisements, is reported to have received more mail and phone calls from newspapers seeking paid "ads" that it normally received in two months from reporters in search of labor news.

Publications which regularly spend thousands of dollars for paid columnists and other writers to smear labor seem to be unable, or unwilling, to hire other columnist and writers to present labor's position and views as regularly and persistently. Hence the A.F.L. was compelled in the above-noted instance to spend money with the self-appointed "custodians" of the constitutional "freedom of the press."

And the A.F.L. announces that henceforth it will carry on an aggressive campaign to bring home the truth about labor to the American people—but not through paid advertising; that in addition to the radio program it will supply greater news coverage to the labor press of the nation and support its wider circulation, and that it will circulate pamphlets and printed material far and wide stating the facts succinctly and forcefully.

To repeat: The action taken by the national labor organizations is timely, and most welcome. And

## "How About It, Mr. Public?"

A most significant message has been received by Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor from a group of men now fighting in the armed forces of our nation. Because of its tremendous importance, and because it brings out with such great power one of the most important issues facing labor, the following paragraphs from the message are reproduced:

"We can't for the lives of us believe that any American, be he an employer or a worker, would be so selfish in such times to try to put over any kind of a state law, and not give us a chance to vote upon it, and that would take away one of our most essential rights which we are fighting for—the right to have unions and to belong to them.

"In our opinion a bill like Slave Bill 877 can only cause serious trouble at a time when we need to keep our ranks closed more than ever; and since the labor movement has shown with facts that it has given up the right of the strike as a weapon, isn't it possible, 'Van,' to get it through the employers' heads that they can do the country a big service by calling off the fight on this Slave Bill?

"Before leaving this matter, we would like to point out that even if such a bill were passed, how do you think we and other service men would feel when we returned and found that some of our rights were taken away? There would be merry hell to pay. If you have a chance, get this message over to all concerned, 'Van.'"

members of labor organizations, as well as those fair-minded citizens in all walks of life who are willing to listen to facts and hear both sides of a question, should not fail to "listen in" on the labor broadcast tomorrow (Saturday) night, and weekly thereafter.

Students in San Francisco public schools (elementary and high) invested \$42,040.65 in War Savings Bonds and Stamps in March, according to a report from the school war savings committee. This was nearly double the amount invested in February, which totaled \$22,025.90.

Deaths due to industrial accidents reported to state industrial compensation commissions were down in February, the National Safety Council reports. In twenty-three States during February deaths numbered 592, or 5 per cent below February, 1941. The figures marked a turn in an upward trend which had prevailed throughout 1941 and had extended through January of this year.

The Baltimore City Council has enacted an ordinance making necessary a 120-day instead of a 30-day eviction notice. Applying to dwellings renting for a maximum of \$10 a week, the law offers an opportunity for the State Defense Council's fair rent commission to examine disputes between landlords and tenants. The 30-day notice to vacate still holds under certain designated circumstances.

"Some tactful and capable student of world affairs, unafraid of smearing or crucifixion, should prepare and circulate a timely, hard-hitting little booklet entitled, 'What Every Businessman Should Know.' In it should be recounted the story of what happened to private enterprise and the profit motive in such countries as Germany, Japan, France and Russia as a result of following the identical course which too many American businessmen are attempting to follow. It's no use to counter with 'Look what happened to labor in these countries, too.' That's just the point we are trying to prove. American business and American labor are in the same boat. If one is enslaved by the omnipotent state, the other is enslaved also."—Tacoma *Labor Advocate*.



# A.F.L. Calls for Full Use of Nation's Manufacturing Plants

The following article comprises excerpts taken from the April issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," issued by the American Federation of Labor, and contains some enlightening information of interest to all workers:

Donald Nelson said on April 4: We are encountering shortages of fabricating and processing facilities; we don't have time to build new factories; the process of converting factories from civilian to war work must go faster.

This is the statement of America's production chief. Yet reports from American Federation of Labor unions show that hundreds of plants able to do war work and eager to convert are still standing idle or partly idle, their workers walking the streets, because they cannot get contracts. Here are a few typical examples:

## Situation in Stove Industry

The stove industry has been cut to 60 per cent of its civilian production; stove plants have been desperately trying to get war contracts to fill their idle capacity. They are eager to help in war work. Their stamping and assembly facilities and foundries are admirably fitted to make the simpler items needed by the Army and Navy, such as field stoves, bomb carriers for airplanes, ammunition boxes, and scores of other things. Yet in the last month a contract for field stoves was awarded to an automobile company which already had hundreds of millions of dollars of war work on its books; stove companies were not even permitted to bid. A large contract for bomb carriers was awarded to an electrical manufacturer overcrowded with half a billion dollars of war contracts. \* \* \*

## Reports from Unions

In addition to letters from companies able and eager to do war work, who have been denied war contracts, the Federation has letters from one international union citing more than twenty companies well fitted to do war work but unable to get contracts. Another international cites nineteen cases where sorely needed capacity and machinery are idle but war work cannot be secured. A steady stream of requests for war work is reaching us from local unions whose members are idle because their employers have tried without success to get war contracts.

All these plants can be used and are desperately needed in the war production program. The Federation calls upon the responsible government agencies to see that this capacity is put into production at once.

## Anti-Labor Campaign Foiled

Recent weeks have seen one of the most vicious anti-labor campaigns on record, attempting to pass federal laws to curb unions and destroy work standards. This campaign was presented to the American public under the false banner of increasing war production. It has not yet succeeded. Labor is determined that such a drive shall never succeed in this country. That it has any chance of success results from public ignorance of the true facts, a situation for which the faulty reporting job done by the national press can be held responsible.

The proposed legislation will not increase production. It will only break down the hard won standards achieved by long and untiring efforts on the part of union labor—standards which benefit both organized and unorganized workers. This framework of standards must be preserved as a basis for the post-war world we are fighting to establish, a world of "freedom from want." In today's war work these standards are actually speeding production.

## Facts Brought to Light

The attack has been especially directed toward the 40-hour week and strikes in war industries. It has brought out the true facts.

1. The public did not know that workers in war

Workers' Gains From Overtime		Companies' Profits From War Work	
Weekly Hours of Work	Weekly Pay Increase due to Overtime	Profit on Net Worth 1941	
40	0	Steel	9.6%
46	7%	Aluminum	17.5%
49	9%	Aircraft	48.8%
48	8%	Shipbuilding	30.0%
55	14%	Machine Tools	31.9%

SOURCES: Hours and Wages: U. S. Department of Labor, January 1942 figures.

Profits: 57 steel companies, 34 aircraft companies, 6 leading shipbuilding companies, from National City Bank. Aluminum Company of America, 7 leading machine tool companies from Standard and Poor. "Net Worth" is invested capital excluding bonded debt.

## Overtime Pay Gives Workers a Minute Share in Huge War Profits

A profit of 6 or 7% on net worth may be considered a normal profit for industrial companies. In four leading war industries where overtime is worked, profits are from two to seven times a normal profit. That is, companies are earning anywhere from 150% to 600% more than a normal profit, while workers earn from 7% to 14% more than a normal straight time wage, due to their overtime payments. Overtime gives workers a most modest share in huge war profits. In airplanes, for instance, the work week averages 49 hours; the worker has 9 hours of overtime which give him a wage 9% above the straight time pay for 49 hours; the companies are earning a profit of 48.8% on net worth, which is seven times a normal profit. Profit figures are for 1941, overtime figures for January, 1942. (In steel mills generally, continuous operation is based on a 3-shift, 40-hour week which does not require overtime.)

industries are actually working 50, 55, 60 and even 70 hours a week.

2. In war industries, while workers earned on an average from 8 to 14 per cent more than normal straight-time pay in January as a result of overtime payments, 1941 profits of companies paying overtime were two to seven times a normal profit of 7 per cent on net worth. (See table on this page.)

3. Only two out of 650 employers questioned by the Labor Department stated that overtime pay hindered complete plant operation.

4. At today's high prices, it costs an average of \$45 a week to provide a "health and decency" standard of living for a family of five. Workers' average weekly wage has reached this figure only in industries where overtime is worked—industries well able to pay an adequate wage.

5. Both England and Germany pay overtime rates for time worked above the standard pre-war work week, although in Germany workers are forced to return to the Government extra payment for any time under 60 hours a week. Even there, however, the pre-war standard is nominally maintained.

6. Payment for overtime, as arranged in the West

## Hotel Strike Settlement Delayed

Some disagreement arose this week in the contemplated return of striking hotel workers to their employment following the interim order which had been issued by the National War Labor Board last week.

Representatives of the unions had awaited receipt of the official copy of the board's order prior to permitting their members' reemployment in the affected hotels, and also sought clarification of certain points in the order from the referee who had been named by the board, and to which clarification they are entitled under terms of the order.

Certain requests made by the unions in relation to the board order were protested by the employers, and the referee, Paul Eliel, was called into a conference with the two groups.

John St. Peter, secretary of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, stated: "We will demand that the strikers be given their old jobs back, in the same hotels where they were working when their place of work was picketed."

The unions have also asked that any wage increases the W.L.B. might establish in its final order in the case be retroactive to July 1 of last year.

Following a meeting Wednesday, Referee Eliel stated the unions had agreed to prepare lists of employees who desire their jobs back, and the employers have agreed to return union members making application for their jobs; also that there is a problem of interpretation regarding the jobs the workers held or comparable jobs. Eliel further said: "I think the situation will work itself out, although there obviously is a difference of opinion."

Coast shipyard agreement, speeds war production. Since overtime rates are paid for the sixth continuous day of operation workers are careful not to be absent during the first five days. This prevents absences which have delayed work elsewhere. In England and Germany, when excessively long hours were tried, the problem of "absenteeism" became very serious.

7. Payment of double time for the seventh continuous day of work, as provided in the West Coast agreement, penalizes the inefficiency of excessive hours. Under present mass production methods, hours worked over 48 often result in an increase in fatigue and strain, producing faulty work, accidents, illness and absences, and reducing the long-term efficiency and capacity of the workers.

8. Historically, overtime rates first contributed to American progress by encouraging the movement to shorten hours (1890 to 1930); then by spreading the work during depression (1930 to 1940); today by speeding production, as noted above.

9. Any additional cost to the Government for the payment of these rates may be recouped by increasing taxes on incomes above an adequate living standard.

## High Salaries of Corporation Officials

The counsel for the House of Representatives naval affairs investigating committee makes the following statement: "While the salaries of officials increased tremendously during the first year of the defense program, incomplete figures for 1941 indicate that there will be a much greater increase as the program progresses."

The study made by this committee, covering companies working on Navy contracts, showed: Out of 41 corporation officers, 26 received an increase in compensation of over 100 per cent between 1934 and 1941; 14 received an increase of more than 200 per cent; 10 received more than a 300 per cent increase. Most of these increases have been due to profits from defense contracts. Workers have received no such increases.

In 1941 Mr. Girdler of Republic Steel Corporation received \$275,000, and Mr. Wyso, president of that company, received \$146,000. The president of Chrysler Corporation received \$100,700 in 1940, and, in the same year, the president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation was paid \$153,620, while three officers of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation were paid over \$150,000 each. In 1941, wage earners in manufacturing industries averaged about \$1500 for the year.

## Cost of Living

Cost of living increased .6 per cent between January and February and was at that time 11.7 per cent above February of last year, 14.2 per cent above the pre-war level (August, 1939). Wholesale prices and retail food prices have continued to advance so that March living costs will probably show a further increase.



## Labor to Take Spotlight At Conference in South

Organized labor in the South will take the spotlight when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare convenes in Nashville April 19-21.

Heading the labor delegations will be George L. Googe, southern director of the American Federation of Labor, James B. Carey, national secretary of the Congress for Industrial Organization, and Hollis V. Reid, chairman of the legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

With 1500 delegates expected from sixteen southern states, labor will have an opportunity to present its answer to Tory critics who have been engaged in a campaign of slander against them in the nation's press. With organized labor and liberal manufacturers to be presented on a panel on "Industrial Production," the conference will demonstrate that co-operation, not recrimination, is the way to victory, the meeting's sponsors say.

Heading a long list of speakers will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will talk on "Youth and Training: Civilian and Military."

### Reilly Labor Committee

William A. McRobbie, chairman of the George R. Reilly Union Labor Committee, reports that the get-together banquet held last week was a huge success, and signifying strong labor support for Reilly in his candidacy for re-election to the State Board of Equalization.

The meeting was attended by well over 200 members of organized labor, representing all groups, crafts and trades.

Franck R. Havenner made a very interesting talk, and praised Reilly as a successful public official.

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### Gain for Technical Engineers

Signing of a closed shop agreement with three East Bay shipbuilding concerns is announced by Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89 (A.F.L.), through the international representative of the organization, S. T. Hoefer.

The agreement was consummated with the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, the shipbuilding division of Permanente Metals Corporation, and the Kaiser Company.

The pact, Hoefer said, is the first of its kind signed by the union since its start, thirteen months ago, affects 300 employees in the three yards, and establishes hourly pay rates ranging from 90 cents to \$1.38.

### City Employees' Election Contest

Nominations closed last Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock for three memberships on the board of directors of the City Employees' Health Service System of San Francisco. The election will be spread over a period from April 25 to May 7. The term of office is three years.

The candidates, and the city department in which they are employed, will be as follows: Martin Wormuth and Henry Foley, Municipal Railway; John P. McLaughlin, Park Employees; George McGuire, Electricity Department; Joseph McKeon, Fire Department; John Roper, Controller's office; J. M. Dean, Public Welfare Department; Ethel H. Flynn, Purchasing Department.

Henry Foley and Joseph McKeon are incumbent members of the board. The third incumbent, Charles Butterworth, did not file for re-election. Martin Wormuth, one of the aspirants for election, is a former member of the board. Following close of the voting on May 7, all of the ballots cast will be counted at the same time, beginning the following day.

### Weekly Meetings of Labor Council Will Be Resumed

At its meeting held last Saturday afternoon the San Francisco Labor Council voted to resume weekly sessions, to be held on Friday nights, which custom had prevailed for years prior to the Pearl Harbor attack and entrance of the nation into the war. For the past two months meetings have been held only twice a month, but upon recommendation of the executive committee last week the Council unanimously approved a return to the weekly meetings, to become effective the first Friday in May.

Under the present schedule the Council's next meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, April 25 (a week from tomorrow), and following that the weekly sessions will be resumed.

## Federation Gains Another Anti-"Slave Bill" Victory

In a decision completely demolishing Susanville's anti-closed shop and anti-picketing ordinance, Judge Ben. V. Curler of the Lassen County superior court has denied the injunction sought against the Susanville Retail Clerks' Union and the Tri-County Central Labor Council by the Susanville Employers' Council.

The California State Federation of Labor had thrown its powerful support behind its affiliates in fighting this case. The court's ruling, branding as invalid the ordinance designed to outlaw closed shop agreements in Susanville by making it a misdemeanor for an employer to sign a closed shop contract and prohibiting picketing in connection with a demand for such a contract, upheld the contentions of the attorney for the Federation.

Because of the bearing this case had on the fight against Slave Bill 877, it was followed with keen interest by the organized labor movement throughout the State. That it involved issues of paramount importance is evidenced by Judge Curler's concluding remarks:

"A law which entirely prohibits closed shop union agreements and designated bargaining agents can find no justification in public policy or the exercise of necessary police power. . . .

"If the right to strike and boycott are to be made illegal, where the same is done with the purpose of forcing unorganized workmen to become members of a union, even though this is accomplished by pressure on the employer, the justification must be in the danger to organized government. I see no more danger to organized government by unionism, on the one hand, than I do by permitting the large consolidation of capital in a few hands, such as corporations, on the other hand. Each seeks to get economic advantages for its side, and in doing so must of necessity tread on the toes of its competitors or those opposed to it."

### Long Beach Council Official Resigns

At a recent meeting of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, Carl Fletcher tendered his resignation as president, a position which he has held for the past five years. Richard J. Seltzer of Drivers No. 572 has been named to the vacancy.

Fletcher is a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, and some years ago was a resident of San Francisco. Until last year he had been a member of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, but declined renomination at the 1941 convention. He is the editor of the Long Beach *Labor News*, and a member of the board of city commissioners, to which latter position he has been elected several times by large majorities. He served also as president of the board, which carried the position of mayor of the city.

It is reported that the reason given by Fletcher for resigning as president of the Labor Council was the press of other business and a possible change of avocation in the near future. In a recent examination for postmaster of Long Beach he is said to have scored a high mark in the list of three eligibles, and has strong support for the position from union members and from citizens prominent in the civic and business life of the city. His friends throughout the State join in wishing him success.

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## 15-Cent-Hourly Gain for Jewelry Workers' Union

On April 9 a 12½-cent-per-hour wage increase became effective for all members of Jewelers Workers' Union No. 36. Another 2½-cent-per-hour increase for all members becomes effective October 1. Over a short space of six months the members will receive a 15-cent-per-hour general increase which amounts to \$5.25 on their 35-hour week.

Both increases will be applied to the contract minimum wages. On October 1 the journeymen's minimum wage will range from \$1.15 for assemblers to \$1.65 per hour for diamond setters.

The increases were obtained through a clause in the union contract in effect at the present time which allows the agreement to be opened to adjust wages and hours. The contract expires April 1, 1943.

The employers and the union failed to reach an agreement prior to April 1. The employers were insisting on a 40-hour week and a 10-cent-per-hour raise, or going to arbitration. The union was insisting on a 35-hour week with a wage raise. The union insisted that the 40-hour week with a 10-cent increase would not be a wage raise but a lengthening of hours. On the arbitration question the union insisted that the employers agree that any arbitration award would be retroactive to April 1 as the agreement was from April 1, 1941, to April 1, 1943, with the reopening granted as of April 1, 1942. The employers refused to grant retroactive wages. On April 1, a special meeting of the union was called for 8 a. m., with membership roll call. The membership discussed all proposals to date and rejected them. They instructed the union committee to contact the employers again. The local remained in session until the committee returned with a report at 8 a. m., April 2, and the meeting adjourned. The same afternoon an agreement was reached, with the employers granting the 15-cent-per-hour increase and retaining the 35-hour week.

Under the able leadership of their business agent, George F. Allen, the local overcame a tremendous obstacle, and received a real wage increase. Allen stated: "It was a most difficult situation to work out. The members opposed the 40-hour week. The employers opposed retroactive wages." The final agreement satisfied practically the entire membership as evidenced by a unanimous vote of thanks given to Business Agent Allen for his effort in working out the solution.

The members of Local 36 at their recent annual election of officers re-elected George F. Allen as business agent for the seventh consecutive term. Allen is also an officer of the international union. Recording Secretary Albert Musgrave and Financial Secretary Leonard G. Allen retained their positions in a contest. The new president, Leonard R. Miller, and Trustees A. Gilbert, E. Kentra and L. Freedman were elected unanimously. Vice-President L. Benoit Sr., Sergeant-at-Arms H. Fitzgerald and the four executive board members, A. Becker, C. Long, F. Mingori and F. Picaduro, won their places at the polls. There were only four executive board members elected as the local elects executive board members twice a year, the length of office being one year. This procedure, there being an election each six months, retains part of the experienced executive board members.

### DECLARE 40-HOUR WEEK SOUND

Members of the American Society of Tool Engineers, at a recent conference in St. Louis, declared the 40-hour week, with time and one-half pay for overtime benefits both labor and industry. The engineers—many top-notch executives of manufacturing firms—reported that their own experience showed the 40-hour week, plus extra pay for overtime, was efficient and economical, increased output and prevented exploitation of workers by careless foremen.

Help sink the Axis. Buy Defense Bonds as often as you can.

## Policemen's Ball Tomorrow Night

Many of the officers of the San Francisco Police Department once were listed among the ranks of labor, Police Chief Charles Dullea declares in extending an invitation to all members of labor unions to attend the annual police ball.

The ball will be held in the Civic Auditorium tomorrow (Saturday) night, with all proceeds going to the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Fund of the Department.

"We need labor's help in making a success of this annual police event, which comes as the highlight of the post-Lenten season," Dullea said.

## Panel Studies "Little Steel" Case

The fact-finding panel of the National War Labor Board hearing the dispute between four "Little Steel" companies and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.) is engaged in the task of digesting over 3000 pages of testimony taken during more than a month of hearings which began February 26. The union and the companies involved were given until last Wednesday to file rebuttals, and on April 22 the panel and the parties will reconvene for questioning by the panel on the basis of their study of the record and the rebuttals. The panel will then make its report to the full Board.

**Busy times ahead!**



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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Fresno Typographical Union last Sunday entertained the California Conference of Typographical Unions, and those delegates and visitors in attendance will vouch for the fact that Fresno knows how. At noon, around a hundred were seated at a banquet of roast turkey and all that properly goes with that bird. During the dinner entertainment was furnished by Miss Permelia Snider, granddaughter of Wilber F. Hill, retired member of Fresno union. Having an excellent voice, she accompanied herself on the accordion and led the gathering in singing patriotic and old-time songs. Delegates Mitchell, Crawford and Allyn were in attendance from here, the latter two being accompanied by their wives. The Woman's Auxiliary to Fresno union entertained the women visitors during the regular session of the Conference, which convened at 1:30. After the regular business of the meeting was disposed of, an election was held to fill the office of secretary of the Conference, held by J. W. Chaudet, a former member of No. 21. Delegate C. F. Crawford of San Francisco was victorious over Delegate Howard Eden of San Mateo in this contest. President C. R. Switzer of the Conference announced before adjournment that he was leaving Sacramento to go into service in San Diego, and it was voted that his duties be turned over to Vice-President Ross D. Ewing of Oakland during the interim until the next regular election of officers.

It was learned last Monday that Frederick W. Linder, a continuous member of No. 21 since 1908, had passed away at New Hampton, Iowa, where he had resided for the past eight years. For many years deceased was an employee of the *Sunset Press* and, although retiring in 1934 and moving to Iowa, he had retained his affiliation with No. 21. He was a member of this local prior to 1906, withdrew during the fire, and again deposited his card here two years later. He had named the Union Printers Home endowment fund as his beneficiary. No information was available with respect to funeral services.

Willard (Bill) Lyon, son of Charles W. Lyon, proofreader in the *Examiner* chapel, died at the home of his parents, 555 Jones street, on Thursday, April 9. Deceased was but 39 years of age and was a native of North Dakota. He was a member of Bartenders' Union No. 41, and had been in this jurisdiction six months, having transferred from the Vallejo local. Surviving, besides his parents, is a sister, Mrs. Flossie Meitner. Funeral services were conducted last Monday at the James H. Reilly chapel, and inurnment was at Cypress Lawn.

Joseph Phillis, who was a member of No. 21 for seven years prior to 1907, when he left for the south, died last week in Oakland, at the age of 86. Deceased was a member of Los Angeles Typographical Union at the time of his death, but had been a resident of the King's Daughters' Home in Oakland for some time. Services were conducted at the Grant Miller chapel in the East Bay city at 10 a. m. on Thursday, April 9.

Another death in Oakland, which occurred last week was that of Al Vaughan, a member of the *Tribune* chapel. Deceased was 56 years of age, and is survived by a wife and four children. Services were conducted at the Grant Miller chapel on Thursday, April 9, at 3:30 p. m.

In moving a machine to a different position, O. E. Olney of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company slipped and fell, and at the same time received a severe rupture which necessitated treatment at the emergency hospital. Wearing a truss, he returned to his duties, and will remain on the job long enough to get things in shape to permit him to enter a hospital for an operation.

G. E. Mitchell, Sr., last week received a letter from a friend and fellow worker on the old *Morning Call* fifty years ago. He is Fred Hochderffer, who is now a linotype operator on the *New York Times* and is 73 years of age. The communication was ac-

companied by a photograph of the composing room force of the *Call* taken fifty years ago. This group of forty-five members of No. 21 includes two ex-presidents of this local, A. F. Smith, who was at that time foreman of the *Call*, and A. C. Schwatka. Many well known old-timers appear in the photo, among them being Frank Livingston, Eddie Reyburn, A. J. Grimwood (now a member of the *Chronicle* chapel), Joe Rae and Hochderffer. Mr. Hochderffer says he visited recently with Charles Hawkes, another past president of No. 21, who has been ill since last November, and is receiving treatment in a hospital at Lakewood, sixty miles from New York City.

At a ceremony at St. Michael's Church last Friday, Miss Grace Kelly, *Recorder* chapel copyholder, was joined in marriage with Gerald Murphy of the San Francisco Fire Department. Lillian Angelovich of the *Chronicle* proofroom furnished the singing. There was a large attendance, including many members of No. 21. Following the wedding, a reception was held at the Palace Hotel.

Among the visitors at headquarters this week were Superintendent M. A. Hamilton of the Union Printers Home and Henry E. Clemens, secretary of Los Angeles Typographical Union and a candidate for Home Trustee in the general election to be held next month, who arrived in the city on Tuesday. Both were in attendance at the meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions in Fresno last Sunday. Urgent business at the Home necessitated Mr. Hamilton's return to Colorado Springs on Wednesday, compelling him to forego the balance of his planned two weeks' vacation. They were dinner guests at the Holderby home on Tuesday evening.

R. S. Danenhow, *Chronicle* machinist, is conducting a class in defense work two days per week at the Labor Temple, composed of night workers in all branches of organized labor. He also has a class for printers which meets once a week in the *Chronicle* building.

### Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

San Francisco Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 21 will hold its regular monthly meeting next Sunday, April 19, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

The auditing committee was scheduled at this writing to meet at the home of Mrs. Selma Keylich yesterday (Thursday) evening.

Mrs. Dorothea Heuring started her first First Aid class for air raid wardens last week, at Columbus School, Twelfth avenue at Lawton.

Miss Mary Claire Heuring secured, through application, her card naming her officially as a junior hostess for the U.S.O. on O'Farrell street. So for the past three weeks Miss Mary Claire has been reporting for duty Friday nights and Sunday afternoons, to dance, to serve refreshments, and otherwise give the boys a good time.

Don't miss the fun next Monday evening, April 20, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Rourke, 1563 Forty-fifth avenue, when men and women will match wits at games pertaining to the label. The entertainment committee is co-operating with the label committee, and arrangements are complete for refreshments and a general good time.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

It was voted last week to disassociate the chapel from the *News* Building defense inasmuch as the management has completed its own arrangements by appointing wardens, installed sirens and prepared a bomb shelter in the basement. Shortly it will start drills for the speedy evacuation to the shelters of all building tenants. Composing room wardens are: Days, C. W. Abbott and James Serrano; nights, Elmer McGraw and France Lambert.

Entering the door hurriedly, Gene Davies collided with Al Conley. A few feet higher than Gene, Al served as a brake. "If you were hinged, Al, you might make an excellent door," he apologized.

At lunch Ed O'Rourke lifted his face out of the first edition to remark: "It says here there'll be no

shortage of rubber heels." "Even if that dispatch is wrong," returned Johnny Duerigan, "don't worry about heels—there are plenty of the other kinds." . . . "Speaking of shortages, won't we be short of sake—what with the Japs out of circulation?" asked Len White. "Spaghetti probably will be hard to get, too, if Italian aliens are removed from the assembly lines," chimed in Ralph Fay. "Think nothing of those," soothed Bill Gobin. "It's when German aliens are moved away from here a real shortage will develop; think of San Francisco without any more sauerkraut."

"You've got a wrong font in your 10 point," said Harry Harvey, putting his finger on a proof as proof. "Well," replied Kenny Krause, "if you don't like that one, maybe I'll do."

A soldier in World War I, Sid Tiers, surrounded by open-mouthed juniors, marveled the army so far has not used its 37-inch guns; in fact, he was quite critical of some generals for their slowness in getting them into action.

Like Alexander, Hubert Maurer is looking for more worlds to conquer. In a tournament a few nights ago he eliminated all chess opposition at the Y. M. C. A. Where, he wants to know, can good players be found!

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The new holes at Sharp have made the "Printers' Country Club" more popular than ever—and, incidentally, they have added considerably to the length and sportiness of the course. Saturday was a record-breaker of some sort for Sharp Park, for in spite of the weather more than 250 golfers toured the fairways there. Among the Association members who tried the new layout, were the well-known "gimme kids", Percy Crebassa and Len Sweet; Jess Conaway was also trying his hand, and the very early morning saw Ben Apte, who is afraid to come out in daylight. Sunday also saw Howard Watson and the Tappendorfs, father and son.

The course, which is now 60 yards longer than Harding, and sportier too, proved to be quite a stumbling block for most of the Association members we saw there over the weekend. All reported bad scores—but the weather may have had something to do with it. We mean "all", except Percy Crebassa. That guy just rams 'em along—he's getting better every time he plays.

On Monday evening, April 20, the regular meeting of the officers and board of directors of the Association will be held at 1444 Seventh avenue. Among other things, handicap revisions for the match play will be made, on the basis of the scores at the qualifying round at Sharp Park in March. If having anything to take up with the board, any member is privileged to attend the meeting. A telephone call to Lombard 6-6372 will place whatever matter you desire before the board. Remember, it's your Association, and you are urged to take part in all its activities. If you have any suggestions, the board will appreciate them—and also act upon them.

No, we are not forgetting this month's tournament. It will be held at La Rinconada on Sunday, April 26. Tee time will be 11 o'clock. It is beautiful down that way now—and by the date of our tournament all the fruit trees will be in blossom. The course is in first class shape, and you will be sure of a fine welcome, a fine time, and a swell day in the oven.

### DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Margarete L. Clark, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, reports that during the month of February, through the activities of the Division, \$6008.74 was collected and added to the earnings of 440 women and minors, who had not received their minimum wages, and in the fruit and vegetable canning industry \$931 was collected in the audit adjustments, covering the employment of 333 women and minors. During the month, 69 complaints were filed, covering the non-payment of minimum wages and unsanitary working conditions, and 77 complaints were cleared. Licenses were issued to 225 learners, and 31 permits to elderly and infirm workers licensing their employment at a special minimum wage. One home work license was issued to an employer, and permits were granted to 35 workers to do industrial work in their own homes.

## INDEPENDENT CLUB of San Francisco

Indorsement Meeting  
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SUNDAY, APRIL 19  
Immediately After Union Meeting

## Indorsement Meeting

(Immediately Following Union Meeting)  
Union Hall, Labor Temple

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1942

All Members of the I.T.U. Are Urged to Attend . . .  
Matters of General Interest Will Be Discussed

San Francisco Progressive Club

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday afternoon, April 19. Among matters coming before the meeting will be election of local officers and delegates, excepting election of delegate to the I.T.U. convention, which will be held at the May election of officers and delegates for the I.T.U.

President Bennets and Harold I. Christie, No. 18's delegates to the Northern California Allied Printing Trades Conference, held at Stockton on April 11 and 12, report the Conference proving to be a very successful one.

Des Moines (Iowa) Mailers' Union, one of the strongholds of the M.D.T.U., made no indorsements of candidates for I.T.U. offices. The Des Moines union's vote on the question of a mailers' international union should be interesting—also that of Los Angeles union—neither having voted to indorse candidates for I.T.U. offices who appear to be "on the fence" as regards the mailer international issue, but who have "angled" persistently for the M.T.D.U. mailer bloc votes at I.T.U. conventions, but especially around time of election of candidates for I.T.U. offices.

## Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

Convinced that should the war be lost all the gains which union labor has won would also be lost, Local 61 set about the formulation of a victory program at our regular meeting last Monday. The actual phrasing of the ideas offered by the individual members was entrusted to a special committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Glen D. Camp, San Francisco Junior College. On the committee are the members of the regular resolution committee: George C. Jones (chairman), Miss L. B. Olney, G. M. Klingner; the chairman of the civil rights committee, John M. Horowitz, and our delegate to the California State Federation of Teachers, Miss R. L. Melner. We expect to hear from them in a few days.

One reinstatement and five new members' applications came before the meeting. All were favorably acted upon.

Local 61 is co-operating with our members in the Bureau of Attendance in their efforts to secure reclassification of salary schedules so they may share in the recognition given to every other group of the certificated staff for professional improvement.

Report comes to us that the teachers in Vallejo are considering affiliation with the American Federation of Teachers and with the Labor Council of that city. It is gratifying to see these men and women come unerringly to union labor when they discover that they, as unorganized individuals, cannot protect their own rights in a highly organized and keenly competitive industrial system.

In spite of the bad weather, an especially large attendance at last Monday's meeting was noted, proving that there was deep interest in the special topic announced for discussion, "Our Program for Better Organizational Activities."

## OLSON APPOINTS COURT JUDGES

Governor Olson last Tuesday appointed Judge Alden Ames of the municipal court to the position on the superior court bench made vacant by the death of Judge George J. Steiger. At the same time, the Governor named John J. McMahon, at present an assistant district attorney, to the municipal court for the unexpired term of Judge Ames, which runs until January, 1948.

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## DEATH CALLS MEMBER OF No. 226

Frank Wanderer, a member of long standing in Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 of San Francisco, passed away on Wednesday, following a brief illness. The deceased is survived by the widow and five children. Funeral arrangements had not been completed at the time the LABOR CLARION went to press.

## SUMMER CLASSES AT GOMPERS

The Board of Education this week adopted a recommendation of Superintendent of Schools Nourse that special day classes be conducted at Samuel Gompers Trade School over a period of eight weeks, five days per week and six hours a day, from June 22 to August 14. In the vital defense trades the instruction will include air craft drafting and construction, machine shop, welding, and radio construction and operation.

## CARPENTERS AID RED CROSS

An auditorium, kitchen and lounge in the new headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (A.F.L.) in Chattanooga, Tenn., has become an American Red Cross production center for the duration of the war and as long after as it may be needed. Nine new electric sewing machines, as well as other equipment, have been purchased by the union membership and made available for workers using the headquarters.

## KEY PUNCH OPERATORS WANTED

The California State Personnel Board announces there are many permanent and temporary jobs in Sacramento and San Francisco for those who can operate key punch equipment. An examination will be given on May 2. The last day for filing applications for the test is April 22.

Further information about the examination may be obtained by writing directly to the State Personnel Board in San Francisco.

## S. F. Group Organized To Unite Relief "Drives"

Articles of incorporation for the San Francisco War Chest were filed with the Secretary of State in Sacramento this week. John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Alexander Watchman, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, are listed among the thirty directors named in the articles of incorporation. Charles Blyth, stock broker, is chairman of the group.

It was announced that the new organization will act as a central agency for collection and distribution of war funds. It will eliminate periodic fund drives that have developed as a result of the war and unite about ninety agencies in one annual campaign for finances to support relief and welfare work.

Tentative plans call for one \$3,000,000 co-ordinated campaign next autumn. Among the participating groups will be the United Service Organization, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, Greek War Relief and the various local Community Chest agencies.

Sale and use of fireworks in California were banned last week by Governor Olson.



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## Appeals to Committee in Behalf of P. O. Employees

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has directed a communication to the House post office and post roads committee appealing "as the spokesman of millions of workers" to the committee to arrange for hearings on bills now pending which provide for wage adjustments for postal employees. These bills are H. R. 6486, by Congressman Sweeney, and H. R. 6535, by Congressman Forand. President Green declared that "we want to present to your committee the social and economic facts of the existing situation" and to plead for fair treatment to postal employees in the matter of long overdue wage adjustments. The communication to the committee further stated, in part:

"The postal employees of the United States Government have been affected by economic changes which have taken place during the last year or more in just as definite a way as have all those employed in private industry. These postal employees have not shared in the wage increases which have been granted in many instances to those employed upon the transportation lines of the nation and in other lines of private industry. The changing cost of living, the call for the purchase of Defense Stamps, Savings Bonds and for contributions to service organizations especially created during this war have affected the economic status of postal employees just the same as it has affected the economic status of all other wage earners. The economic status and the social welfare of the postal employees of the nation call for special consideration and special action.

"Postal employees must be treated fairly. They must be permitted to enjoy an American standard of living and said standard of living must be maintained. They are working for wages which were fixed during a period when a peace-time economy was in effect. No adjustments have thus far been made which would correspond with the changing war-time economic condition which now prevails. There is no class of workers in America more loyal and devoted to our Government, its free institutions and democracy, than postal employees. I know they are willing to make such sacrifices as exigencies of the war situation may demand, but in calling upon them for sacrifice, we must recognize the principles of justice, fairness and decent treatment."

## NAVY YARD NEEDS BOILERMAKERS

The U. S. Civil Service district office here announces that boilermakers are needed at once for jobs now open at the Mare Island navy yard at Vallejo. Applicants must have had at least two years' all-round boilermaker experience, the nature of this experience being set forth in the announcement. Age limits are 20 to 62 years, and applicants must be physically fit. Information in detail can be had at the U. S. Civil Service office, Room 119, Federal Building, San Francisco.

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## S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets the second and fourth Saturdays, at 3 p. m., at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214, Labor Temple. Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 1 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 2 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first Wednesday, at 8 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Saturday Afternoon, April 11, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 3 o'clock by Vice-President Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Referred to the organizing committee.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Saturday afternoon, April 11, 1942.) Called to order at 2 o'clock by the secretary. The following delegates were examined and, having given proof of citizenship, also were found to have the required labels: Bill Posters and Billers No. 44, Harold Dane. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, Stanley G. Isaacs. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Capt. F. J. Leach. Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468, Charles H. Bowers. Office Employees No. 21320, A. J. Bock. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, E. G. Arnold. Teamsters No. 85, Dennis Doherty. United Garment Cutters No. 45, Andy Ahern, Albert Harman. Window Cleaners No. 44, T. Gorrebeeck. Delegates obligated and seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated April 2, 1942. Letters from Congressmen Welch and Rolph, acknowledging receipt of our letters asking them to oppose the Smith bill and all anti-labor legislation; also same from Senator Downey. From D. V. Nicholson of the American Red Cross, acknowledging receipt of the contributions listed in our letter of April 3, 1942. From the Navy Relief Society, acknowledging receipt of the contributions from various organizations forwarded through this office. From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., acknowledging receipt of our check, covering contributions to the "March of Dimes" from organizations through this office. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles expressing gratitude for the splendid co-operation in the attendance of 600 delegates, with credentials, at their mass meeting of representatives of unions from all over southern California, Sunday, March 29, on behalf of the Steering Committee of Labor's Campaign Against Slave Bill 877, Los Angeles and Adjacent Counties. From the Northern California District Council of Hod Carriers, inclosing resolution, stating there is now being formed an Association of City Employees that is dual in character, and condemning the promotion of such an organization since the following locals have members employed by the City and County of San Francisco: Locals No.

36, No. 261, No. 311, No. 401 and No. 978. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor dated April 7 and 14.

**Donations:** The following contributions were received for the American Red Cross: Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 362, \$158.08; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, \$21; Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, \$161.50; Tobacco Workers No. 210, \$300; Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, \$1350 (this is from San Francisco, San Mateo, Sonoma and Marin counties); Upholsterers No. 28, \$750; Master Furniture Guild No. 1285, \$185. The following contributions were received for the Navy Relief Society Fund: Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, \$25; Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 362, \$25; Photo Engravers No. 8, \$10; Theatrical Employees No. B-18, \$5. Automotive Machinists No. 1305, \$50; Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, \$25; Grocery Clerks No. 648, \$100; Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125, \$50; Watchmakers No. 101, \$5; Millinery Workers No. 40, \$10; Butchers No. 508, \$50; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, \$15; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 1073, \$20. The following contribution was received for the "March of Dimes" Fund: Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, \$60. The following contributions were received for the campaign to defeat Slave Bill 877: Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$75; Electrical Workers No. 202, \$50. The following contributions were received for the Radio Program: Master Furniture Guild No. 1285, \$95.20; Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$75; Electrical Workers No. 202, \$50. **Publicity Fund:** The following unions contributed to this fund, according to membership, as requested in our letter of February 5, 1942: Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, \$50.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

**Referred to the Executive Committee:** From Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, requesting funds for the American Social Hygiene Association, the purpose being to protect young men in the armed forces against the dangers of syphilis and gonorrhea. From Leona Parker, secretary, San Francisco Joint Council of American Federation of Labor Auxiliaries, asking the sanction of the San Francisco Labor Council in organizing the Joint Council of American Federation of Labor Auxiliaries. Retail Shoe and Textile Clerks No. 410, submitting a revised copy of their contract for the Council's approval. Beauticians No. 12, asking that Miss Wallace, owner of the Beauty Shop at 170 Geary street, be invited to appear before the Executive Committee and show cause why she should not have a union shop. Office Employees No. 21320, asking that the Ray Oil Burner Company be notified to be represented at our Executive Committee meeting regarding the union's request for strike sanction. Grocery Clerks No. 648, asking authority to take strike action against any or all members of the San Francisco Retail Grocers' Association, Safeway Stores, Inc., Purity Stores Ltd., and Wissman Stores.

**Referred to the Secretary:** Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89, requesting the rate of pay for all engineers be also raised to conform with the advance in cost of living as contained in other contracts.

**Request Complied With:** From Beauticians No. 12, requesting that we remove from the "We Don't Patronize List" the beauty shops at 133 Geary street.

**Referred to the Building Trades:** Communication from the Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, No. 89, calling attention to the fact that carpenters, laborers and other trades are still being used to do instrument work and chaining on many jobs.

**Resolution:** From the Molders and Foundry Workers, No. 164, stating there is an imperative need for ships, aeroplanes, tanks and other types of mechanical equipment in the war effort; many skilled metal trades mechanics are employed in various capacities by the City and County of San Francisco under civil service; that these skilled mechanics holding civil service positions could be granted leaves of absence, for the duration, to work at their trades with the privilege of returning to their civil service jobs, with their seniority and other rights unim-

paired; that the San Francisco Labor Council be directed to take the steps necessary to have this proposition placed on the ballot at the coming special election. Motion that the resolution be adopted; amended that the officers of the Council get in touch with the officers of the Metal Trades Council and find out definitely what is needed, then discuss this matter with the city officials and see what can be accomplished; amendment carried.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Saturday, April 11, 1942.) Called to order at 1 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty. In the matter of the resolution of several unions on the LABOR CLARION, this was postponed until next Saturday when a special meeting of the executive committee will be held and all interested parties are invited to be present. At the request of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders the matter of the National hotel and the Cornell hotel will be laid over for one week. In the matter of their request for strike sanction against Hull's Creamery, Mr. Hull and a committee from the Joint Board were present; a promise was made to straighten out this situation, and the matter will be held in committee awaiting the result. Further negotiations will be held in the matter of Building Service Employees No. 87 and Elevator Operators No. 117 requesting strike sanction against the Building Owners and Managers' Association; a meeting has been arranged for Tuesday, April 14, at 10 a. m., in the office of the Council; a standing committee of five already has been appointed to sit in and assist the unions at these hearings. Your committee recommends that the Council revert back to its regular meeting night, FRIDAY, commencing on the first Friday in May at 8 p. m. In the matter of Grocery Clerks No. 648 and their negotiations with the Retail Grocers' Association, your committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of Brothers Phillips, Johns and O'Connell, with the request to invite Brother McLaughlin of the Teamsters' Union, to sit in on future conferences. Meeting adjourned at 2:45 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

**Reports of Unions**—Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Have started assessment of members for contribution to defeat of Slave Bill 877, and for contributing to the Radio Program. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Have failed to arrive at settlement with employers on their agreement; request all, when purchasing, to demand clerk's union card. Auto Mechanics—Have purchased additional \$15,000 worth of War Savings Bonds, totaling \$35,000 in all; have appointed a committee to co-operate in defeat of Slave Bill 877. Jewelers—Have settled with employers on wage scale; gained 12½ cents per hour immediately, with an additional 2½ cents per hour to be granted in October. Cap Makers—Reported \$2 per week increase for their members, with additional benefits. Production Machinists, Lodge 1327—Reported they were very successful in getting reinstatement of their members forced out by the employers; the employers consented to take the men back after they had paid the fine. Elevator Operators—Have purchased \$2000 worth of War Savings Bonds.

Brother Pete Butti of Musicians No. 6, who is athletic director for the Native Sons, reported that the Japs had placed a "phoney" label on goods at least four or five years ago; the Native Sons formed an organization committee to do something on this issue—the expression is "In Unity There Is Strength" and that labor co-operate with the Native Sons along this line.

**Receipts, \$5,624.15; expenses, \$2,420.58.**

Meeting adjourned at 4:05 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

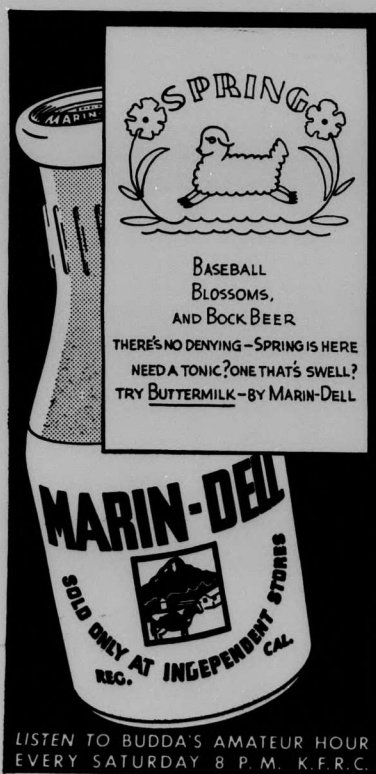
## Bay Ship Plant Sets Record

Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, whose yards are located in Contra Costa county, was credited by the United States Maritime Commission with an all-time record this week for commissioning a "Liberty" ship 44 days after launching.

Previous record for vessels of the 10,000-ton Liberty class had been 88 days. The commissioned vessel was the S.S. Zachary Taylor.

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## Government Official Gives Figures on Working Hours

Daniel W. Tracy, U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor, recently delivered a notable address before the Louisiana State Federation of Labor in which he marshalled facts in refutation of the anti-labor propaganda which has been spread so industriously of late with reference to working hours in war industries. Following are excerpts from the address:

After quoting from Under Secretary of War Patterson's report to the nation—"Three and one-half billion dollars' worth of construction completed in 300 days. That represents 50 major troop towns, 30 reception centers, 20 replacement centers, 50 harbor defense projects, over 70 air fields, 100 defense housing projects, 9 general hospitals, 50 munitions plants"—Mr. Tracy continued:

That includes the negotiating of contracts and the meeting with specifications by more than half a million people to finish the job ahead of time.

### Shipbuilding and Manufacturing

In shipbuilding the same story can be told of ships, both of war and commerce, sliding down the ways months in advance of the contract date.

In the manufacturing and fabrication industries our people are exceeding all expectations in their strenuous efforts to supply all of the tens of thousands of units which go into the guns, planes and tanks that are needed and will be needed in mountainous quantities to keep our flag flying on sea, land and in the air.

One important company with plants scattered from the East to the West Coast reports being as much as 18 months ahead of schedule on important fabrication parts with other departments beating the schedule from 120 per cent to 163 per cent. The workers' great part in these achievements is testified to by the receipt of almost 40,000 suggestions within a period of little more than 3 months, from a labor force of 20,000, all devoted to improving methods of production in order to speed the output to our fighters.

### Signposts of Labor's Travel

Those are merely highlights in today's labor history, signposts that point the way of labor's travels. There are many others, all pointing in the direction—victory for the United States and ultimate freedom for the countries now enslaved under the dictators' yokes.

But labor's detractors pass it all off with a sneer and shrug and accuse labor of distortion. Then look at the figures developed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The record shows conclusively that the plants where men are making the guns, tanks, planes and ships and other war equipment are working many more than 40 hours per week.

A recent survey of war industries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that 80.3 per cent of our aircraft plants are working 120 hours or more a week; 64.2 per cent are working 140 hours or more a week; 37.4 per cent are working 160 hours or more a week.

### Statistical Facts Given

In the aluminum industry 85 per cent are working 80 hours or more; 55 per cent, 120 hours or more, and 30 per cent, 160 hours or more.

On blast furnaces, 99.5 per cent are working 80 hours or more each week; 97 per cent, 120 hours or more, and 80.3 per cent, 160 hours or more a week.

In chemicals, 100 per cent are working 120 hours or more a week, and 85.1 per cent, 160 hours or more.

In shipbuilding, 92.1 per cent of the yards are working 80 hours or more; 72.5 per cent, 120 hours or more, and 33.3 per cent, 160 hours or more.

Other war industry plants surveyed show the same

high percentages of plants working 3 and 4-shift operations of 40 hours each, every week.

A compilation of data showing the proportion of workers employed overtime and the average amount of overtime worked by these workers in sixteen important war industries in January, 1942, showed that 96 per cent of the workers in the machine-tool-accessory industry were working about 56 hours a week; 91.2 per cent in the shipbuilding industry were working an average of 12.3 hours of overtime each week; 91.2 per cent in the locomotive industry were working an average of 12.8 hours' overtime every week, and in the engine industry, 66.5 per cent of the workers worked an average of 14.3 hours of overtime a week.

### SALVAGE DRIVE

Enlist in the Salvation Army "Salvage for Victory" drive. Reclaim waste materials for defense. A call to Sutter 3518 will bring a truck.

## Seafarers Protest U. S. Merchant Ship Control


Suggestions that the United States Navy may take over control of the merchant marine will be vigorously opposed by affiliates of the International Seafarers' Union.

Harry Lundeborg of San Francisco, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and president of the International Seafarers' Union, has addressed a communication to President Roosevelt in which he stated, in part:

"We are on record as absolutely opposed to any military forces taking over the merchant marine, and ask you not to sign any such order. Our organization was the first group of civilians who voluntarily gave up the right to strike during the war. We have been, and will continue to co-operate 100 per cent with our Government."

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## Higher Wage Rate Set for War Housing in Capital

In findings of national importance to labor, Ben Grodsky, U. S. Department of Labor referee, recommended the higher union rate as the minimum wage to be paid building workers in the Metropolitan Washington (D. C.) area in building of government housing.

The findings supported the contention of the Building and Construction Trades Council that its wage scales prevail there. The recommendation will be submitted to Secretary of Labor Perkins for final decision but is expected to be approved.

The ruling was made under the Bacon-Davis Act, which provides for payment as a minimum wage on government construction that wage which is held to be prevailing in a community on "projects of a character similar to the general contract work." The decision was based on the opinion that housing projects of operative builders (private enterprise) usually built for sale or investment, are not comparable to government projects erected on contract. Operative builders have been paying scales below those for work on government contracts.

### Asks Assistance of Unions

Labor unions in California now are being called upon to help the Government make an inventory of the nation's manpower and skills. The plan is to be carried out by the U. S. Employment Service in co-operation with the Selective Service Boards, according to Ralph G. Wadsworth, U.S.E.S. director for California.

Questionnaires will be sent by the local Selective Service Board to the men between the ages of 20 and 44 who registered on February 16, asking each one what his occupation is and what skills he has. Later, the same questionnaire will be sent to other civilians who are between the ages of 18 and 64—those who have already registered under Selective Service and those who still have to.

The unions are asked to co-operate in this survey, Wadsworth explained, by helping their own members fill out and turn in their questionnaires. For this purpose he suggests that local union officers obtain a sample copy of the questionnaire for their own information, and to study it in advance. They can obtain the sample from the local Selective Service Board or from any local U. S. Employment Service office.

### Millinery Workers' Dance Invitation

Tomorrow (Saturday) night is "the night" for members of Millinery Workers' Union No. 40. It is the date of their annual "Good-and-Welfare" ball, the proceeds of which go to the organization's sick benefit fund.

The event takes place at the Scottish Rite Auditorium. Dancing will continue from 9 to 1 o'clock, and refreshments will be served.

The union extends a cordial invitation to all its friends to be present for an evening of fellowship and enjoyment. Admission price will be 50 cents, which includes the tax.

Wage war on waste with the Salvation Army. Phone Sutter 3518 and a truck will call to collect your old clothing, furniture, magazines, newspapers or metals.



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### "AMERICA'S ANSWER" ON RADIO

Answering Axis propaganda over the same medium through which it is attempting to influence Americans, the morale service of the San Francisco Civilian Defense Council has taken to the radio with a series of programs entitled, "America's Answer." They will be heard weekly, according to the following schedule: Monday, 10:30 a. m., KFRC, and 9:45 p. m., KSFO; Tuesday, 10:30 a. m., KFRC; Wednesday, 7 a. m., KJBS; Thursday, 7 p. m., KSAN; Saturday, 5 p. m., KPO.

### BLOOD BANK SEEKS MORE DONORS

Because of its vital home defense significance Dr. John R. Upton, pioneer in plasma procurement activities here, will devote virtually his full time, on a volunteer basis, to the non-profit Irwin Blood Bank at 2180 Washington street, the County Medical Society announces. The Blood Bank seeks a sharp step-up in number of volunteer blood donors, not only to meet the daily needs of patients in San Francisco Bay Region hospitals, but particularly to store a plasma reserve against disaster.

## Wage Raise Negotiated By Operating Engineers

Approximately fifty members of Operating Engineers No. 64 will be benefitted by a new contract negotiated with the California Bakers' Association, representing six wholesale concerns. Representing the union in the conferences from which the agreement resulted were R. R. Corrie, Carl Davidson and Herbert L. Kelley.

The one-year contract, which became effective on Saturday of last week, provided wage increases of \$2.50 per week for all classifications. Chief engineers will be boosted from \$57.50 to \$60; assistants from \$49 to \$51.50 and "watch" engineers from \$44 to \$46.50.

Also provided is the straight eight-hour day, forty-hour week, instead of forty-two hours spread over six days, with six holidays and one week's vacation with pay.

Controversies which cannot be otherwise settled will be referred to an adjustment board.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

## Brotherhood of Trainmen Indorsement for Olson

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in California has indorsed Governor Culbert L. Olson for re-election. The poll of the legislative committee of the Brotherhood, which governs indorsements, showed every vote cast in favor of the Governor's re-election.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which is the largest of the operating Brotherhoods and one of the largest of the twenty railroad labor organizations, has a membership of approximately 10,000 in California, with some 6000 additional enrolled in the Ladies' Auxiliary.

In making announcement of the result of the committee poll, Harry See, state representative of the Trainmen, said: "This indorsement was based upon Governor Olson's record in the State Senate and as Governor during the past four years. In addition, it would be courting disaster to change the chief executive of this target State in this period of grave war emergency. Governor Olson has clearly demonstrated an unusual ability to meet and deal with the mighty problems caused by this emergency in a fearless, expeditious and non-partisan manner."

### Building Unions' Generosity

Thanks to Carpenters' Union No. 483, and the Hardwood Floor Layers' Union, one of the large soldier barracks here will be equipped with a completely furnished recreation center, according to announcement by the San Francisco League for Service Men. Through the Hardwood Floor Layers' Union, the floors will be sanded and finished. Carpenters' Union No. 483 will provide 100 chairs, including 40 upholstered arm chairs, 60 card tables, 6 davenport and miscellaneous furniture, states James E. Ricketts, business representative of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

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## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.  
*Time and Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.